The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870. NO. 96.

FOREIGN.

The Siege of Paris.

The Prussians Engaged in Diverting the City's Water Supply.

The Scarcity of Food Beginning to be Realized.

Grand Riots Imminent.

Further French Accounts of French Successes.

Prussian Cavalry Draining the Country of Provisions.

A General Uprising Reported in the Vosges.

Sensational Account of an Aerial Combat.

Another Circular from Bismark Explaining Prussia's Terms of Peace.

The Prussians Adopt a New System of Army Operations.

Turkey Warned at Russian Military Movements.

FRANCE.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Prussian Guard is north of Paris, between the Canal de Louvercon, and the Northern Railway. On its right is stationed the Second by the Canal de Meaux, and on its left the Fourth Corps. The headquarters of the Prussian Guard have been assigned the task of diverting the waters of the Canal de Louvercon into La Morce River, a stream which falls into the Seine some miles below Paris. Should the Prussians succeed in their design, the supply of the water supply of the town will be cut off.

The Prussian guns are nearly all in position before Paris, and the bombardment will be commenced from all the batteries simultaneously. The moment the arrangements are perfected, the French Government will be notified, and Non Brisemache are in no attempt at once.

ESCAPE AND CAPTURE.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from Vendome, a town in the department of Ligre-et-Cher, dated 4 o'clock last evening, contains the following intelligence:

"The Prussians have been driven from Joinville, Lonjy, and neighboring villages in the department of Haute Loire. The French captured twenty prisoners, including one of Prince Albert's couriers. The last train from Paris to Vendome and Lonjy is thronged with the National Guard. There is much enthusiasm in this section of France."

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The villages about Epinal are filled with troops. On the night of Friday, midnight, of the 6th, to the Minister of the Interior, that a combat occurred yesterday, between the forces of the Prussian Prince Frederick Charles and the French army of the Loire, numbering 70,000 to 70,000 Prussians, supported by artillery. The French troops, aided by the National Guards, held their ground bravely.

PEACE.

ROUEN, Oct. 7.—via TOURS.—The Prussians at Gisors have been reprieved by the National Guard. The country is full, however, of the wrecks of trains of 5,000 men. Topographic communication with Rouen is interrupted, and soon it will be entirely.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Speaking of the engagement at Orleans, the correspondent of the New York Times at Dr. Swinburne describes the wounds of the needle-gun as terrible. The balls are of a larger size than that of the Chassepot rifle, and, moreover, further in the Prussian than that into those of the French rifle. The effect is fearful. It was fortunate that the party fell into the hands of intelligent Prussian engineers, or they would have had little chance of safety. The officers told Rev. Lawson that if by chance he had fallen in with the Prussian regiments composed of Bavarians, Hessians, or Swabians, he know what the consequences might have been. They were treated with great courtesy.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The capture of Toul have been a change with the time of taking Strasbourg.

The Prussians have accounted the provinces of Meuse, Orleans, and Privately without finding any traces of Francs-Tireurs.

The Prussians have evacuated Malshausen, and are marching to and Altkirch.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Germans have occupied in force Pacy and Vernon, small towns in the department of Eure. They were vigorously but ineffectually repulsed by the French.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 7, (evening) via BERLIN.—The Fourth Prussian Corps are occupying the country between Versailles and Orleans. Detachments of the Moloches out of Montfort Lamaury. Nothing important transpired before Paris yesterday or to-day.

Epernay has been completely evacuated by the Prussians. There are still about 5,000 at Hautvillers.

The French say the enemy's cavalry at Tours numbers 1,000, and that it is constantly reported.

A despatch from Bazaubin, department of the Isere at Etire, dated Thursday evening, says the enemy is evacuating the country beyond Tours, and apparently fail fog back on Etampes.

CHARTRES, Oct. 6, via TOURS, Oct. 7.—Epernay has been evacuated by the Prussians, who are now treating.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—General Gambrelets reports to the Minister of War, from Epinal, on the 6th, that the enemy are going toward New Brisach.

There is skirmishing on the pretension day, but without serious result.

THE SIEGE OF LYONS.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—Such telegrams as have been received show a steady advance by the Prussians invading the east and southeast of France, on their march to Lyons.

The Journal says there is a general rising in the Vosges. There have been regular battles, and not all the men are aroused. The Francs-tireurs are in all the passes, and give no quarter.

[Special Cable Dispatch to the New York Times.]

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The following is an extract from a Paris letter, dated Oct. 5:

"The Socialists' opposition is still at work and organizing resistance to the government confiscation of the property of all who left the city, for the benefit of the national defenders, and sequestration of all property of all accomplices in the Bonapartist usurpation. The government has been weak enough to yield in some points to these men. They also demand the destruction of the column Vendome, and all monuments pertaining to Bonapartism.

"The question of food begins to be serious, and food riots are feared. Already the children are carping for an egg or a morsel of meat, and the cry long to the people, and that Paris but no right to take them. Five thousand horses and 4,000 sheep are killed daily, which is large enough if a just distribution were made; but, unfortunately, the rich buy the best, and little or none is left for the poor. Every effort is made to save grain for the people for raising prices. There is no forage for horses, which are being killed for meat. Chat-nevard and Gouin are nearly bankrupt, which is a serious thing for the poor; still they may hold out some week longer through much suffering from famine if proper organization is made. The government has fixed the price of meat, and made requisition for all the flour and wheat in the city."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes that supplies of meat are vanishing. Breadstuffs are plentiful. There are also plenty of guns, ammunition, etc.

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The defeat of the sortie on the 16, at Meridon, created consternation. There have been a few encounters at night between organized bands of ruffians and the military. Should further reverses occur it is feared that the dangerous classes would inaugurate a terrible convulsion.

Under date of the 4th the same correspondent states that reports of the surrender of Metz and Toul had a depressing effect, and troops lined the streets to preserve order.

General Trochu and Paul Forbes arrived here yesterday, with a letter from Jules Favre. They went to the American Legation, and had an interview with Favre. Burnside declares that the fortifications of Paris are most formidable.

The Prussians fail in their attempt to plant batteries and build redoubts at night, by reason of the electric lights discovering them to the French gunners on the bastions.

Minister Washburne has abandoned his residence, as the whole quarter is barricaded and fortified.

The Ministers declare their inability to furnish three cities at present.

All Americans will leave Paris when Washburne leaves.

A balloon company offers to take people out of the city for 1,000 francs per head.

Jacobins demand an equal distribution of food.

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ANOTHER APPEAL FROM LOUIS BLANC.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Standard's special Paris letter, Oct. 5, says: "Louis Blanc has written a letter to the English people. He says the object of Paris is a homogeneous government. He has been in communication with the government in Paris. The Duke of Aumale has offered his services to the government of the city."

GERMANY.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF WURTEMBERG SHOT.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—A despatch from Versailles announces that the French guerillas, who infest that vicinity, have succeeded and shot the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, who was still living in the park of St. Cloud. His escort were assailed with a perfect rain of bullets. All escaped except the Crown Prince, who fell from his horse. He was immediately conveyed to the village. His injuries were serious. The escort wheeled quickly and rode furiously after the assailants, but the latter had vanished. The free shooters swarm in the park are likely to be hunted to death, and cause great mischief by firing on every Prussian soldier or sentry in that direction. They escape to the woods, and cannot be traced. All communication between St. Cloud and Versailles.

CIRCULAR FROM BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The New York Tribune's special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, on the 5th, the following circular from Count Bismarck, dated, Ferrieres, Oct. 1:

"From reports in the public journals, it appears that the 'obligations of the French Government in Tours have officially announced that the undersigned do 'bind to M. Favre that Prussia would condition that war to be pursued to the profit of a second-rank power. Though such expressions could only be taken up by a circle unacquainted with the language and in the international negotiations, and ignorance, it is necessary for me to declare that still the circumstance that the official announcement bears the signatures of M. Cremieux, Gratin, Simon, and Favre, the undersigned is authorized by the government of a great European power, to counteract to request your Excellency to put it in the proper light in your official intercourse. In my interview with M. Favre, the question of the cession of territory was not even touched upon. At his repeated request, I communicated to the French Minister in a general outline, the same views which I have developed in my circular dated Meaux, Sept. 15. Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made known to me. Should the Germans be now in a position to demand more, it is only because the events of the war have changed the situation. The undersigned, therefore, begs to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the French Government has not yet made any proposals to him, and that the undersigned is not in a position to enter into negotiations with the Government of National Defense.

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PRUSSIA.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—With the fall of Toul and Strasbourg, the army of the Crown Prince, in connection with Prusta-Mousson and headquarters, the war has assumed a new phase. Henceforth the tactics of the army is to push forward with the best march direct to large cities and invest them. This applies especially to the operations towards Paris. The army of Metz and the Crown Prince have left Strasbourg, and also the reserve of the Third Army Corps, and the fourth corps will serve. They have been divided to speedily reduce the principal French cities, and their advance cannot be hindered by hostile demonstrations of the enemy. The correctness of this plan is demonstrated in the taking of Orleans, and similar success will, in all appearance, a circuit of eighty miles around Paris. Similar proceedings are expected from the reserves of the North German army, now in great strength at Chalons, Soissons, and Rouen, giving the key to the important towns in Northern and Eastern France.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.]

BERLIN, Oct. 5.—Napoleon is beginning to feel himself quite at home in his involuntary confinement. A few days since, a regiment of artillery of artillery which the Governor of Wilhelmshohe had drawn up without the semblance of a guard, and the entire siege the Germans lost one killed and wounded, including 119 officers. The besieging force is now nearly that the garrison of Paris.

AN AERIAL COMBAT.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Nouvelles De Jour*, a Belgian paper, has a report last evening, somewhat imaginary, account of an aerial combat between Felix Tournachon Nadar, the celebrated French aeronaut, and a Prussian aeronaut, The former came off victorious.

GENERAL DELBRUCK'S CONDUCT APPROVED.

TOURS, Oct. 7.—The capitulation of Toul which is fully approved by the Government here, notwithstanding the endeavors to the contrary. The General is free from all reproach and in full accord with the Government.

TOURS, Oct. 7, via TOURS.—It is credibly reported that the Italian Government has taken the position that the war for Prussia may have no intention of claiming Nice from France.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1870.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor, RICHARD J. OGLESBY, of Macon County.
For Lieutenant-Governor, SHADRACH HARLAN, of Cook County.
For Secretary of State, GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Jackson County.
For Auditor of Public Accounts, CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT, of Cook County.
For State Treasurer, SHARTEL S. BATES, of Whiteside County.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction, NEWTON BATEMAN, of Morgan County.
For Commissioner of the Penitentiary, ELMER WASHBURNE, of Carroll County.
For Canal Trustee, ALEXANDER BUTT, of Cook County.

REPUBLICAN CANVASS.

Appointments of Speakers.

The following are officially announced by the State Committee:

Governor R. J. OGLESBY will speak at Ottawa, Saturday, October 8, at 2 p. m.

Governor OGLESBY will speak only at Shawneetown by this committee.

Hon. JOHN B. LOGAN, candidate for Congress-at-Large, will speak as follows:

Anna, Union County, October 7.
Shawneetown, October 11 (none only as announced by this committee).
Hon. SHARTEL S. BATES, State Treasurer, will speak as follows:
Rockford, October 8.
Rock Island, October 11.
Hon. W. F. PIERCE, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, will speak as follows:
Winnebago, October 8.
Hinsdale, October 8.

WHY MONEY IS SCARCE.

There is a plethora of money in New York. The banks are full, the Sub-Treasury is full, and the brokers and speculators have more than they know what to do with. The rates of discount are easy and capital in Europe is down to par. While this is true of New York, the case is reversed at the West. We are short of money; our banks are drained, and exchange is scarce. There are several causes for this, but they are mostly ill-fated to the fact that we have purchased as heavily as usual from the East, at undiminished cost, while our shipments or exchange products have been sold at an average reduction from last year's prices. The balance against us we have had to make good in cash. It is a plain operation of natural law. Last year we exchanged commodities. This year our productions were only worth, say, ninety cents on the dollar compared with last year's prices, and, having purchased a like amount this year, we have been compelled to pay the difference in money.

The bridges the people of the entire West to a direct appreciation of the effect of our tariff laws. We raise grain, and provisions, and exchange them for iron, dry goods, glass, crockery, cutlery and woollen goods. The value of our productions is fixed by the foreign market. The producer can only receive the price paid in Liverpool, less the cost and charges for transportation. If the foreign crops be abundant, our prices recede, and we must sell at whatever rate rules during the season. But when we come to purchase our supplies, this rule is reversed. The strong arm of the law is interposed, and we are compelled to pay a price fixed by a tariff. We have no choice of markets. The English merchant only buys American grain when he cannot get other at lower rates, and never pays a farthing beyond the price at which other grain is offered him. Being forced to buy dear and sell provisions, he has the whole world to choose in, giving, of course, the preference to the countries which take his products in exchange for theirs. The result is that he only deals with the United States upon compulsion, and never when he can get what he wants elsewhere.

But when we come to buy our iron, cotton and woollen goods, glass, cutlery, boots and shoes, the government interposes and tells us we must do one of two things—buy what we want at home, paying 40 per cent more than we can get the same for elsewhere, or pay a fine of 40 per cent for buying from Europe. We have been submitting to this outrage for so many years that most persons look upon it as the belief that it was a fixed policy, and so long as prices of breadstuffs remained unchanged, they paid no special attention to the operation. But the fall in breadstuffs brings the case home to us in the most telling manner. The price of cotton and woollen goods, of iron, and of all the necessaries of life which we have to buy remain fixed by law. While the Republican party is pledged to buy and dear buy, all he sells in whatever market he can obtain is cheapest, we have no choice. The government has a cordon of officers along the frontier to compel us to buy at prices arbitrarily fixed and established by law. We produce and send to Cadiz, in Spain, staves and headings to the value of $1,000,000 annually. The price of salt in Cadiz is about 12 cents per 100 pounds. This shipment would, therefore, purchase in Cadiz as many hundred pounds of salt as 12 cents are contained in $1,000,000. But the government interposes and prohibits the exchange of staves for salt, and compels us, practically, to send, in gold, per 100 pounds. If the shipper persists in making the exchange, as he must do, or bring back his vessel empty, he must lay aside 18 cents in gold to pay the penalty for every 12 cents he expends in salt, and, instead of bringing home the value of his staves in salt, he brings back $400,000 worth of that article, and $600,000 in gold to pay the tax thereon.

Producers of grain and provisions are subjected to precisely the same process. We send grain abroad, and are compelled to take such prices as we can obtain. In 1869 we sent $1,765,000 worth of breadstuffs to Liverpool, we are not permitted to purchase that amount of cloth or other articles we need, or, if we do, we must divide our money, so that for every dollar's worth of goods we buy, we shall have from ninety to ninety cents in gold to pay the penalty for making the purchase. If, as is the case now, the price of breadstuffs has fallen, say, 20 per cent, then we must bear the whole loss of the exchange upon, and have only ninety cents to purchase goods and pay the tax.

Since 1860, in the short period of two years, the price of breadstuffs has declined 40 per cent. Only a few years ago the farmer of the West could have to produce 40 per cent more in 1870 to purchase the same quantity of clothing and hardware that we brought in 1860, or we must, in addition to our whole crop, have 40 per cent in gold. We have reached that point now. Taking the average needs of our people, in clothing, furniture, iron and all other manufactured goods, to be the same as in 1860, it requires 40 per cent more, or our products to be sold for 40 per cent less than they did in 1860. This 40 cents on the dollar has to be made good by that much increased labor, or that much drawn from the accumulations of the past.

Such is the condition of the country to-day, and to this fact, more than to any other, is due the depression in business, with its attendant evils. Had the people, the press, and the government acted in giving satisfaction and success to a clear fund. We believe that most business men sympathized with the two latter in the outrage for so many years that most persons had settled down in the belief that it was a fixed policy, and so long as prices of breadstuffs remained unchanged, they paid no special attention to its

THE LAW COURTS.

Another Laframbolse Suit--Admiralty Case.

Sparks from a Locomotive--When Appeals are Allowable.

United States Circuit Court.

A LAFRAMBOISE SUIT.

Thomas Laframbroise v. Charles J. Hall. Petition for dower. This is one of many suits by the same complainant. It was, yesterday, heard by Judge Blodgett. The property affected consists of Lots 1 to 7, 14 to 17, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36 to 39--all in Quarter 1 in Block 17; Lots 4, 5 to 8, 25, 26, 35, 37 to 39--all inclusive, in Block 3 of Kinzie's Addition, being a subdivision of the north half of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, 39, 13E and several quarter blocks. Laframbroise, said party, was a servant to Henry Seymour and Jeremiah Pierce, to which the complainant joined, of Rochester last week, this question raised was that the acknowledgment is defective. Subsequently Laframbroise executed a release of the dower, executed after note joined.

United States District Court.

ADMIRALTY--CAPTION.

Owen Donnelly v. The Steamer Collingwood. Libellant stated that in the month of November, last, he was employed by the master of the respondent of making a round voyage on the Collingwood and Chicago, and that he was to go with those ports. The shipping agent agreed that six cents should be paid per bushel for the grain carried. He signed these on the 16th of November. He left Chicago on the 18th. A cargo of corn was taken on board at Erie, and the vessel with the cargo arrived in Chicago. On this date libellant was discharged for insubordination. He charges wages, for 22 days, at $1.25 per day. He was shipped as an able-bodied seaman. Libellant was, on the 18th of November, 1869, rendered $1.75 per day from the date of joining the vessel, by the terms of the articles. Libellant, however, was discharged without cause on the 22d of November, 1869, and was, therefore, entitled to $1.75 per day for the time specified. The Court found that the shipping agent, although the authority to ship libellant at $1.75 per day, had no authority from the date of the articles, wherefore libellant should receive $1.25 per day. The Court, having proved to be incompetent, should only receive the amount of ordinary able seaman's wages. The Court, therefore, decreed for libellant for $1.25 per day, less the amount of $1.75 per day, for the first three days, and interest on the whole amount from the date of the decree.

Superior Court.

SPARKS FROM LOCOMOTIVES.

Christina Laframbroise v. Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company. Proceedings to recover damages for the burning of a dwelling with household goods and personal effects, which occurred upon plaintiff's farm, by omission of sparks from defendant's locomotive engines. Verdict. The jury found for plaintiff, awarding her as damages the sum of $1,000, and that the property was the property of plaintiff, and that it was destroyed by fire communicated from defendant's locomotive, which was upon its right of way, there being no negligence on the part of plaintiff; that their negligence is chargeable upon defendant, and that defendant's locomotive was not provided with such appliances as are known to be in use, and as far as possible, all means to prevent the issuing of sparks, and that defendant's locomotive threw out sparks, after being cut, to be along its right of way, which communicated fire to the property, and that there is a liability. The question is, moreover, whether by law to use all mechanical appliances found by other organizations to prevent the spread of fire from engines, and, in default, it may be liable for damages resulting. But a railroad company has a right to run its cars for the purpose of generating steam, and is not liable for fifty-fifty, however, proper care is exercised in the management of its engines. Motion for a new trial overruled. Motion in arrest overruled. Bill of exceptions filed. Motion for judgment. Motion overruled

CITY POLITICS.

Rallies in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Your own newspaper answers.

At a meeting of the Board of Representatives held last evening at the office of D. Gray, No. 152 West Lake street, the following resolutions were offered by one delegate and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Union Ward Committee be instructed to call a mass meeting of the Republicans of the Nineteenth Ward, to be held at the corner of Halsted and Fulton streets, on Monday evening, Oct. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden for Representative in Congress, and Hon. E. Dougherty, Assessor, and the entire Republican ticket.

Mr. D. C. Stewart then objected to the meeting being held in the Nineteenth Ward, and moved to amend by substituting the Thirteenth Ward, to which the mover of the resolution readily consented.

Mr. A. H. Burley, Chairman, on being called for, said he thought the object of the meeting was called to order by the mover of the resolution, and that he was in favor of it. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and he knew, from the spirit he had seen manifested in the Nineteenth Ward, that the meeting would be a success. He was in favor of the meeting being held in the Thirteenth Ward, and hoped the resolution would be carried, and the meeting held there.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at No. 719 West Madison street, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Central Campaign Club. George W. Gage was called to the chair.

The meeting was chosen from each precinct of delegates, as follows: First Precinct—Frank Fenner, A. L. Hinsdale, Theo. Ransom, Cleveland; Second Precinct—Not represented.

Mr. S. Freeman Tuthill, after repeated calls, rose and stated from a Democratic paper alleging that the Republicans were going to run a ticket composed entirely by Democratic voters. The idea seemed to be that the Democrats were the only honest men in the country. He is proud of the old fight was over, and the Democrats had been defeated, and he was ready for the fight, but all his trouble might be saved, and the fight be made by Democrats in power.

A gentleman in the audience suggested school-ma'ams as a nominee for Democratic nominees.

Mr. D. R. Moore, who had been a member of the Commercial Committee in Egypt, next made a stirring address. He dwelt at length on the necessity for united party action. It was necessary for every man to do his duty. He was present at the caucus and assisted in the nomination for the next Legislature. He hoped the men who were there would be present at the polls on the day of election, and that nothing must be said or done to create dissension in the party. He was in favor of the Republican party, and nothing else, and would support them, and nothing else.

Mr. Hinsdale, Chicago, commercially and politically, was excited that he could not express himself calmly. The choice for Congressman should also be carefully considered. Chicago was one of the most commercial cents of the west to exert great influence in the future. Her commerce, her grain and wool interests, showed an immense growth, and he hoped that the Republican party would not be found wanting in the future. The Republican party was in the majority, and if they failed to exert their influence, they would be a dirty set of cowards, unworthy of the party and the country. He believed the party, as a whole, would support the ticket, and he had entire confidence in the result. Delegates were would be no excuse for Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. No sensible Republican could object to the ticket proposed by the Union Ward Committee, but all Republicans in the city and State could vote for it. He was in favor of the ticket, and thought the party could well afford to stand on its record. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and proposed to support it by his watchword, and had done better, he believed, than any Democratic administration could do.

The meeting then adjourned.

NINETEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at the corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, Mr. A. H. Burley, the President, in the chair.

On motion, the Secretary of the Presidents of the several Wards in the City was instructed to call a meeting of the Executive Committee, H. F. Perry, S. B. Raymond, Jr., and Alderman Throop were appointed a committee to wait on the Aldermanic candidates from the Nineteenth Ward, and request their support.

Mr. A. H. Burley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that he had called a meeting of the Committee for last evening, but that only a few members were present, and no business was transacted. The Committee would call another meeting in a few days.

Mr. Burley said that he desired an expression from the Committee as to the Aldermanic candidates from the Nineteenth Ward, and moved that the Committee proceed to report.

Mr. C. W. Yates declined the nomination as representative.

Mr. Throop moved that the people decided on call him to the Chair.

Mr. Carter moved that the meeting declare its preference for men, and adjourn.

Mr. Scott objected that the meeting would signify itself if no action was taken.

Mr. Carter said that the present meeting would be simply a failure, and he understood that the present meeting was to be one for consultation only, and not to name candidates for nomination.

Mr. Burley said he desired the proceedings reported to the Tribune, and to name candidates for nomination.

Mr. Woodward was called upon, and said that he did not understand the object of the meeting. He thought the election of Jim Fell was important, and all of us had better work to do than to waste time to endorse the writers of the city. The man who would not help Mayor Medill in his fight for re-election was not doing. If every one took an active part, he promised the boys and citizens would be overthrown. The people did not want to be led by the nose. A ward meeting should come forward and elect honest and efficient men, men without regard to any demands from clique, and then thousands of dollars could be saved to taxpayers. The Mayor was not a bonded debt or anything else. The Democrats had a bonded debt of millions. Improvements, he said, must be made, but must go forward on most economical lines. Mr. Carter had said that he would vote for the Democratic ticket if the Republican party was not honest. He (Mr. Woodward) would not vote for the Democratic ticket if one of the greatest evils that could befall the city of Chicago would be to take from Medill the control of the police. He believed the party could be trusted, and that the Democrats could not be trusted. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and would support it by his watchword, and had done better, he believed, than any Democratic administration could do.

The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 1,000 West Lake street, Mr. A. H. Burley, the President, in the chair.

On motion, the Secretary of the Presidents of the several Wards in the City was instructed to call a meeting of the Executive Committee, H. F. Perry, S. B. Raymond, Jr., and Alderman Throop were appointed a committee to wait on the Aldermanic candidates from the Nineteenth Ward, and request their support.

Mr. A. H. Burley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, reported that he had called a meeting of the Committee for last evening, but that only a few members were present, and no business was transacted. The Committee would call another meeting in a few days.

Mr. Burley said that he desired an expression from the Committee as to the Aldermanic candidates from the Nineteenth Ward, and moved that the Committee proceed to report.

Mr. C. W. Yates declined the nomination as representative.

Mr. Throop moved that the people decided on call him to the Chair.

Mr. Carter moved that the meeting declare its preference for men, and adjourn.

Mr. Scott objected that the meeting would signify itself if no action was taken.

Mr. Carter said that the present meeting would be simply a failure, and he understood that the present meeting was to be one for consultation only, and not to name candidates for nomination.

Mr. Burley said he desired the proceedings reported to the Tribune, and to name candidates for nomination.

Mr. Woodward was called upon, and said that he did not understand the object of the meeting. He thought the election of Jim Fell was important, and all of us had better work to do than to waste time to endorse the writers of the city. The man who would not help Mayor Medill in his fight for re-election was not doing. If every one took an active part, he promised the boys and citizens would be overthrown. The people did not want to be led by the nose. A ward meeting should come forward and elect honest and efficient men, men without regard to any demands from clique, and then thousands of dollars could be saved to taxpayers. The Mayor was not a bonded debt or anything else. The Democrats had a bonded debt of millions. Improvements, he said, must be made, but must go forward on most economical lines. Mr. Carter had said that he would vote for the Democratic ticket if the Republican party was not honest. He (Mr. Woodward) would not vote for the Democratic ticket if one of the greatest evils that could befall the city of Chicago would be to take from Medill the control of the police. He believed the party could be trusted, and that the Democrats could not be trusted. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and would support it by his watchword, and had done better, he believed, than any Democratic administration could do.

The meeting then adjourned.

GALESBURG.

Inspector Bunyon, from the Committee on Sale, to whom was referred various queries and communications relative to the manner in which the pay of substitutes should not be deducted from the salaries of the officers of the Board and police, the laws as from accident incidents.

The committee also recommended that teachers be charged for the rent of personal accounts in consulting, it brought tears from eyes not used to it, and not of humility to hear those accustomed to such scenes say about doing things in an open and honorable way. Alderman Throop said he might not think that anything was wrong. Now our rents are very much in favor of thinking of the new lease at all, but did not come to the end of the new lease, and mixed up what the people might say in the matter. He thought that the most exceedingly happy manner. It is, of course, unnecessary to add that the counsel of none of the members of the board has been influenced by anything whatsoever but the best interests of the city.

The report was laid over.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

After the roll has been called, Inspector Blackstone, from the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, in submitting the bid, stated that by comparing the prices heretofore paid for the last bid of furniture, the No. 2 desks were 14 cents lower, No. 3 desks 25 cents, etc.

The committee recommended the awarding of the contract to the Novelty Iron Works.

Inspector Carter said it was the first time they had had but one bid, and thought that there was something wrong in it. They rejected previous bids because they were too high, and now, when the lowest were, for there was no competition, at all, they accepted the same prices as before. It looked queer.

Inspector Meserve moved that the matter be sent back to the committee with directions to advertise for new bids.

Inspector Carter favored it. He wanted competition.

Inspector Bunyan observed that His J's bid was not the highest by any.

Inspector Carter wanted the matter made perfectly clear, so that the people could see that there was nothing wrong. He preferred that they should adopt the motion.

Inspector Shackford thought that hardly fair, and that it would have had the lowest bid had the furniture furnished by him was fully equal to samples. He would guarantee it to be as good, or more if anything were wrong.

Inspector Meserve moved that another advertisement be made, and that the bids be opened at the meeting to be held on the 18th inst. It is supposed that the lowest bidder will be present on it. He thought there was something wrong about it.

Inspector Bridge did not think any one bid should be accepted any way. They should have competition.

Inspector Carter thought the bid did not commit us in the slightest degree. We had to pay for the other competition bidding. He thought the bid was reasonable, and that we could not do better.

Inspector Shackford referred to the recent bids of Hayes and Andrews, and the contract awarded to Andrews, when rejected, to the great width of the bidders. Mr. Hall pointed out that it was a fact that he now held them was some causes of fair play. He had bid often previously, but had never been able to get anything. If they would bid, he promised that would never bid again—they would not get it at all this time. It is because it was beginning to look as if they were getting a monopoly of the work. It was necessary for united party action. It was necessary for every man to do his duty. He was present at the caucus and assisted in the nomination for the next Legislature. He hoped the men who were there would be present at the polls on the day of election, and that nothing must be said or done to create dissension in the party. He was in favor of the Republican party, and nothing else, and would support them, and nothing else.

Inspector Carter made further objections to the Bell furniture.

Inspector Shackford explained. He wished the building and supply agent would give an opinion of the bids.

Inspector Richberg did not exactly approve of it.

Inspector Bunyan moved, as an amendment, that the bids be opened at the meeting to be held on the 18th inst. No bids were submitted by Sherwood, Andrews & Co., Hayes, Bell, Stone, Rich, Hall, and if they failed to accept their influence, they would be a dirty set of cowards, unworthy of the party and the county. He believed the party, as a whole, would support the ticket, and he had entire confidence in the result. Delegates were would be no excuse for Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. No sensible Republican could object to the ticket proposed by the Union Ward Committee, but all Republicans in the city and State could vote for it. He was in favor of the ticket, and thought the party could well afford to stand on its record. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and proposed to support it by his watchword, and had done better, he believed, than any Democratic administration could do.

The meeting then adjourned.

GALESBURG.

Inspector Bunyan, from the Committee on Sale, to whom, was referred various queries and communications relative to the manner in which the pay of substitutes should not be deducted from the salaries of the officers of the Board and police, the laws as from accident incidents.

The committee also recommended that teachers be charged for the rent of personal accounts in consulting, it brought tears from eyes not used to it, and not of humility to hear those accustomed to such scenes say about doing things in an open and honorable way. Alderman Throop said he might not think that anything was wrong. Now our rents are very much in favor of thinking of the new lease at all, but did not come to the end of the new lease, and mixed up what the people might say in the matter. He thought that the most exceedingly happy manner. It is, of course, unnecessary to add that the counsel of none of the members of the board has been influenced by anything whatsoever but the best interests of the city.

The report was laid over.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

On motion of Inspector Wonnacke, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds was instructed to report on the advisability of erecting a building on the Carpenter School District, or of erecting a branch building.

On motion, the board adjourned.

THE SUPERVISOR'S PRIDE.

Conservation Exemplified in the Court House Yard—Chicago's Rubbish Receptacle.

While everything in Chicago is advancing in the race of progress with lightning speed (see introductory remarks to articles on any subject), and the march of improvement is being made in the building of many superb structures (see adjoining article yesterday), in the grading and paving of streets (see Randolph), in the widening of numerals, the tearing down of old shanties, and the starting of new daily papers, it is gratifying to think that in one thing we are not left—and that is the very centre of improvement—that is the Court House square. It remains as a relic and landmark of the good old times when Chicago was a village. This venerable enclosure seems to have taken a firm determination to stand against the march of progress, and remains faithful to its ancient principles. Looking on it from any point of view—from the balconies of the Sherman House, from the stately homes on the front of the Chamber of Commerce, or from the steps of the old Court House itself—on almost any day in the week, the same scene will be achieved to its pristine state of impurity, amid all the changes wrought around it. The Court House square is the same here which flourished six years ago, and the model of Commissioners Sherman and Boyington. The corner of Commerce alone are now green with the growth of weeds, &c. The Court House square is a striking evidence of that affection-ate clinging to old institutions which we all possess—when, with regard to the great width of the Court House yard, and the relics have been relentlessly planted there, and the Court House building of two new wings to the original edifice have been put in any way disturbed. Nothing has been rather added to them. The Board of Supervisors have put up with grim determination the old fence, and the old Court House yard, and the old Central station, and the old Schubert corner, and the old brick block, and the old Novelty Iron Works, or Sterling, preparing to forever at same—and same, Nos. 2, 213 same and dense, No. 3, 271 same and dense, No. 4, 13 teachers' tables, and 1 Principal's desk, for $1,848. No bids were submitted by Sherwood, Andrews & Co., Hayes, Bell, Stone, Rich, Hall, and if they failed to exert their influence, they would be a dirty set of cowards, unworthy of the party and the county. He believed the party, as a whole, would support the ticket, and he had entire confidence in the result. Delegates were would be no excuse for Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket. No sensible Republican could object to the ticket proposed by the Union Ward Committee, but all Republicans in the city and State could vote for it. He was in favor of the ticket, and thought the party could well afford to stand on its record. He was in favor of the ticket from top to bottom, and proposed to support it by his watchword, and had done better, he believed, than any Democratic administration could do.

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On motion, the board adjourned.

THE SUPERVISOR'S PRIDE.

Conservation Exemplified in the Court House Yard—Chicago's Rubbish Receptacle.

CAPTURED.

Arrest of the Burglar Who Robbed and Attempted to Murder Mr. Baker.

Recovery of Some Worth of Property.

Detectives Barnes Bunn and Dennis Simmons are entitled to the credit of having captured the burglar who robbed Prof. Baker's house, at the corner of Ashland avenue and Jackson street, and attempted to murder his wife, on Saturday morning. The circumstances of the case were described in THE TRIBUNE at the time of the occurrence. Mrs. Baker heard a noise in the house, and, upon getting up, saw the burglar, who struck her with a heavy instrument, and then fled. She fired at him, as the ball striking him on the left cheek, and, as he fled, he dropped his hat and watch. The hat was made for cheap, having stamped upon the inside the name of a New York manufacturer, and the watch was sent to the police of Wheeling, West Virginia, where it was supposed it had been stolen. Many other articles of jewelry were recovered, and the burglar was identified as one of Wheeling's thieves. He was arrested on Monday night in the act of robbing a house on Ashland avenue, near Jackson street, and was identified by Mrs. Baker as the man who had attempted to murder her. He was taken to the Central Station, and, when searched, had in his possession a number of articles of jewelry, which were identified by Mrs. Baker as those which had been stolen from her house. He was also